

**SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK**  
**THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LORDSWOOD**  
**A REPORT**

**INTRODUCTION**

Lordswood is a large, mainly wooded area to the North-west of Southampton. The larger part of the area is in Test Valley District, with the remainder being within the boundaries of the City of Southampton.

Lordswood has suffered much encroachment from development. Within the City, the Lordshill development has involved a great deal of tree clearance, often to the detriment of the environment. This development has been in excess of the original 1960's structure plan. However the City Council is making progress in enhancing the remaining unspoilt areas.

Outside the City, development has so far been limited, apart from the M27 which cuts across the north of the wood. However, large-scale developments by Southampton University which will radically change or destroy the nature of the wood are under are under consideration.

This review of the Natural History of Lordswood has been written so that those who have to consider this and other development pressures that may follow to reach conclusions in the light of their ecological consequences.

The conclusion of the Hampshire Countryside Heritage Site Report was:

"Lordswood is important because it is the remaining part of a once much larger ancient woodland, and contains significant examples of rare stand types of semi-natural woodland, together with an exceptionally rich flora and (probably) insect fauna.

Lordswood is of considerable historical (and) ecological importance in a South Hampshire context."

**DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA**

Lordswood is an area of approximately 260 hectares, comprising areas of mainly neglected coppiced woodland of considerable age. Two District Councils have responsibility for the wood: Southampton and Test Valley. The Forestry Commission has planted conifers in much of the Test Valley District area. These are of varying ages up to maturity. There are several stands of Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) on heathland or leased wood. The north-east of the wood has several large private residences with surrounding grounds, along with open arable fields.

Tanner's Brook runs through the wood in a deep valley and provides several marshy areas of interest and some ponds containing a variety of aquatic life.

The whole area is well used by local people for quiet recreation and exercise. There is little rubbish dumping. The only areas that have been damaged by the practice are adjacent to the Lordshill development.



The antiquity of the coppiced woodland, its size, the varied nature of the heath and the sheltered arable area have created a richness of habitats that is very rare near a large city. This proximity, and the fact that Britain has the lowest percentage of its area as woodland in Europe, means that there must be the most careful consideration before the wood is allowed to fall to the developer's axe.

#### THE SURVEY

Lordswood has been studied closely by local naturalists for a number of years. Observations may have decreased lately as the area has come under pressure of development. However, the Greenways initiative and the Survey by the Geodata Unit of Southampton University, commissioned by the City Council, has revived interest in the wood and provided some incomplete data on certain parts.

We have embodied this data, which was often originally provided to those doing the surveys by our members, in this report. We have also used the records of individual natural history societies and asked for the private records of individual members of those societies.

Although we cannot claim that our report is comprehensive, there is sufficient data to show that Lordswood is an important area for a wide variety of wildlife, that it is of great historical interest and increasing recreational value.

#### THE WOOD

The Southampton Natural History Guide, pages 54 to 72, has analyses of several areas of Lordswood that are within the City boundary, such as the Redlodge Belt, Chilworth Common, the Golf Course Path and the areas around Sandpiper Road and Goldcrest Road. The flora of these areas is comprehensively listed. Among the trees is the Sessile Oak, a rarity in southern Britain, which also occurs in the Tanner's Brook area, a Hampshire County Council Heritage site.

A study of Redlodge Belt and Chilworth Common in April 1990 greatly increased the number of flowering plants known; no less than 81 herbs and 13 trees in Chilworth Common alone (see appendix 4). A single transect through the wood, as shown on the attached map, produced a further extensive list (appendix 3). The presence of Yew (Taxus baccata) should be noted, as it is an indicator of old woodland.

#### THE BROAD-LEAVED WOOD

As stated earlier, the older areas are largely neglected coppice with standards, with a dense field layer and a scattered shrub layer. The ground layer has been surveyed and several species of bryophyte and lichen have been identified. The trees are indigenous species, Oak, Beech, Hazel, with Alder and



Willow in wetter areas. Sweet Chestnut is also found. The presence of Crab Apple and Aspen is indicative of ancient woodland.

There are also newer areas of planted broad-leaved trees, where introduced species, such as Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), Sessile Oak (*Q. petraea*) and Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) occur. These mixed woods frequently merge into heath, where the two Birch species predominate, along with stands of mature Scots Pine.

#### THE CONIFEROUS WOODS

These are plantations of varying age managed by the Forestry Commission. The trees are commercially cropped by rotation. The cleared areas are frequently of value to wildlife, particularly birds, which colonise them until the replanted trees reach medium height. Nightjars particularly favour this habitat of low trees and rich growth of heather.

Appendix 1 gives a more complete list of trees in Lordswood.

#### THE HERBS

The ground layer vegetation is also exceptionally rich, and the heathland contains a wide variety of wildlife.

The transect of Appendix 3, which was done in early March when many herbs are not yet in evidence, gives a good idea of the richness of the flora.

The presence of Green-winged Orchid should be noted. This is a scarce and endangered plant. Apart from the Spotted Orchid, orchids should not be generally be out in March. People who know the wood confirm that they exist in some numbers. Also it must be noted that Broad-leaved Helleborine was recorded by the NCC in their ancient woodlands survey in 1985.

There are many plants in the wood which are indicative of ancient woodland, such as Ransoms, Yellow Archangel, Common Cow Wheat and Wood Sorrel. In the NCC survey mentioned above, 45 of the 100 species associated with old woods have been found in Lordswood.

Another species found in the wood that is worthy of note is the horsetail *Equisetum sylvestris*. There are very few records for this plant in Hampshire and it appears to be rare.

No attempt has been made to produce a single comprehensive list of the flora. In an area as large and varied as Lordswood such a list would be of little practical use. Each individual survey and transect is listed completely in the appendices. Using these lists and the NCC survey gives a good idea of the botanical importance of the wood.

#### THE FUNGI

In an area where vegetation is allowed to decay naturally and where man resists the temptation to "tidy" and landscape, wildlife will proliferate. Fungi, in particular, will thrive.

The old coppiced wood is rich in species of fungi. Appendix 5 lists no less than 71 species that have been recently identified by one recorder.

#### THE INSECTS

Insects have not been studied exhaustively. The species listed in Appendix 6 are those noted by a number of people over a period of time. The only group that has been regularly surveyed is the Lepidoptera, but, even so, the data on moths is limited. Butterflies are becoming increasingly endangered, mainly because of habitat destruction. Their food plants are often deemed "weeds" by the tidy minded.

The varied nature of Lordswood means that many species of butterfly survive in reasonable numbers. The sightings of Purple Hairstreak in 1989 (dependent on oak as a larval food plant) and of White Admiral in 1987 (the larval food plant is Honeysuckle) are encouraging signs that some of the less common species are present in the wood.

Butterfly records are given in a separate Appendix (No. 7), while non-insect invertebrate records are given in Appendix 6.

#### REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Four species of reptile, Common Lizard, Slow-worm, Grass Snake and Adder, are known to be present, but in unknown numbers.

The Common Frog, present in wet areas such as Goldcrest Pond, is the only amphibian known to be present, but it is very likely that newts and toads lived in suitable areas.

#### BIRDS

The variety of habitats in Lordswood means that there are many different species of birds, with a very wide variety of habitat requirements, that exist in good numbers. The broad-leaved wood with its rich understorey is especially rich.

Most of the common woodland species are present. Tits predominate with five species, followed by finches with four species in the broad-leaved trees and thrushes with three resident species and two winter visitors. Two species of Woodpecker are found and Nuthatch and Treecreeper are also common.

Warblers are common in summer. The Willow Warbler is by far the most abundant, followed by Chiffchaff, Blackcap and Whitethroat in suitable habitats. Grasshopper Warblers have been reported from the heath/wood boundaries.

Less common birds noted have been Garden Warbler, Wood Warbler (a scarce bird increasing in the wood), Spotted Flycatcher and Marsh Tit.

Wetter areas have produced Mallard and Moorhen, with Grey Wagtails along Tanner's Brook.



Coniferous plantations tend to have fewer individual birds. However Goldcrest, Siskin, Linnet and Redpoll are all present, sometimes in large flocks.

Nightjars have been reported from the more open areas. The range of this species is contracting rapidly, as are its numbers. It is now confined to Southern and Eastern England. The New Forest heaths are now its stronghold.

Other interesting species that have been reported are Nightingale (a bird of dense scrub), Tawny Owl and Woodcock.

The species list, at 62, is far from complete (Appendix 8) in that it lists mainly those birds that breed in the wood or are regular winter visitors. There has been no survey of passage migrants or casual visitors, such as Peregrine Falcon and Pied Flycatcher.

#### MAMMALS

Mammals are difficult animals to survey because they tend to be nocturnal with secretive habits.

Tracks of Roe Deer are frequently found and the animals themselves can often be seen disappearing into the wood. Badgers are also known to be in the wood, and their tracks can be found in wet earth. Moles are also evident from their numerous hills in the arable fields. Foxes are common and Grey Squirrels are all too numerous, to the dismay of the foresters.

Small mammals seem to be common, but are very elusive. Two species of bat have been recorded.

#### CONCLUSION

Woodland is one of the most threatened features of the British landscape. Since the war, over 40% of the then existing woodland has been destroyed. Only 8% of Britain's land area is covered by trees, the lowest in Europe. The destruction of the remaining woods is still going on, to make way for new roads, housing estates and so on. This process is particularly rapid in heavily populated Southern England.

The destruction of woods has many deleterious effects on our environment. It is a major factor in the "Greenhouse Effect" and is leading to the extinction of many useful plants and animals.

In Britain, many local authorities, notably Berkshire, are attempting to reduce the pace of destruction. Hampshire has also expressed concern and is drawing up a strategic plan to reduce the impact on rural areas. New Forest District Council is attempting to stop further destruction by limiting or banning development in sensitive areas.

Lordswood provides a source quiet recreation for many people. The abundance of wildlife is an important factor in their enjoyment. Some of the developments proposed by local authorities would severely reduce this enjoyment. Other more



ambitious projects would destroy the woodland or substitute alien landscape and vegetation, to the detriment of wildlife.

Southampton Wildlife Link, a coordinating group of many local natural history societies urges developers and planners to take these environmental factors into account when considering plans for Lordswood. Concern for the environment, in particular the conservation of the countryside, is a matter of profound concern for the people of this country.

We submit this far from complete survey of an ancient and valued woodland so that decisions can be taken in the knowledge of the environmental impact of proposed developments.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Southampton Natural History Society

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British Trust for Ornithology

British Butterfly Conservation Society

Philip Budd

M. and D. Goodall

#### REFERENCES

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Southampton Schools Conservation Corps. A Natural History of Lordswood.

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**TREES IN LORDSWOOD**

**DECIDUOUS SPECIES**

Acer campestre	Field Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Amelanchier laevis	Snowy Mespil
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple
Populus canescens	Grey Poplar
Populus nigra calabrica	Black Poplar
Populus tremula	Aspen
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Prunus domestica	Plum
Pyrus communis	Wild pear
Quercus borealis	Red Oak
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Salix caprea	Sallow, Goat Willow
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan, Mountain Ash

**CONIFEROUS TREES**

Larix decidua	European Larch
Larix leptolepis	Japanese Larch
Larix x eurolepis	Hybrid Larch
Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine
Pinus nigra calatrana	Corsican Pine
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood
Taxus baccata	Yew
Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock



**APPENDIX 2**

REPRINTED FROM THE SOUTHAMPTON NATURAL HISTORY GUIDE (1987), PAGES 54-72

Area: 52,000 sq. metres

#### Zone A

This is an area of mature mixed woodland which lies next to the public golf course and is bordered to the north by Lordswood Forestry Commission. From the 1837 Tithe map, it was found that Redlodge Belt was part of Sir John Flemming's estate which was largely arable and woodland. It appears that Redlodge Belt is still the same size and supports the same vegetation as it did then. Hence it is a valuable mature mixed woodland with trees of varying ages. It is a woodland on relatively poor acid soil with Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Scot's Pine (*Pinus sylvestica*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) predominating.

Redlodge Belt is a uniform area of mature mixed woodland and has therefore not been zoned into habitats because where different habitats exist e.g. clearings in the wood, they are short lived and are part of the natural cycle of an established woodland. The value of this woodland is in its clearly defined 'layering' of vegetation, as follows:

#### i) Highest tree layer -

Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	abundant
Pedunculate Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	abundant
Scot's Pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	common
Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	occasional
Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	occasional
	at wood edge

#### ii) Shrub layer -

Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	common
Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )	common
Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	occasional
Alder Buckthorn ( <i>Frangula alnus</i> )	occasional
Dogwood ( <i>Swida sanguinea</i> )	occasional
Rhododendron ( <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> )	occasional
	in patches and spreading

#### Other young trees recorded were:

Grey Poplar (*Populus canescens*)  
Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica cuprea*)  
Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

#### Other mature trees recorded were:

Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) - rare  
Yew (*Taxus baccata*) - occasional in patches and one on boundary bank.

Some of the Hazel and Rowan has been coppiced.

#### iii) Field layer - sparse because of acid soil

Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) - in patches throughout woodland.



Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) -in patches throughout woodland.  
Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) -in large patches

- iv) Ground layer - a rich fungal layer was discovered in the autumn months.

The woodland is in good regenerative order, includes dead trees and discarded branches in the ecological cycle and throughout the wood which provides nesting spaces for birds and woodland invertebrates.

Wood ants were frequent, as they are throughout the Forestry Commission. Evidence of wood boring beetles was seen in several trees.

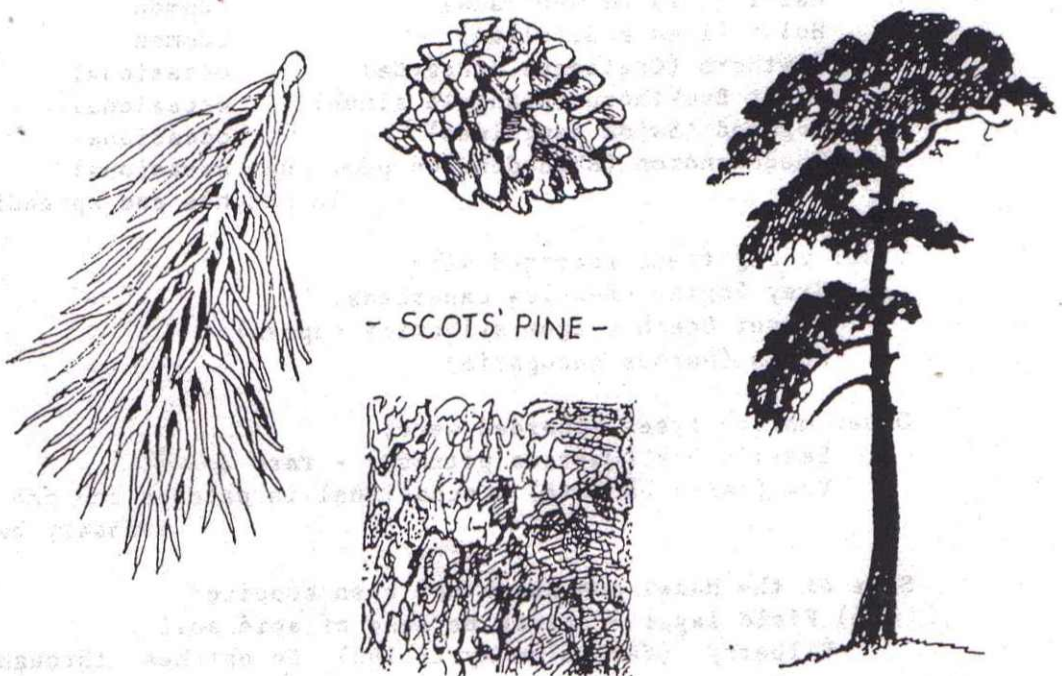
The main paths around the edge of the wood are quite well defined. there is a network of other minor paths crossing at random although large tracts still remain "unexplored". The old boundary bank with mature trees remain intact.

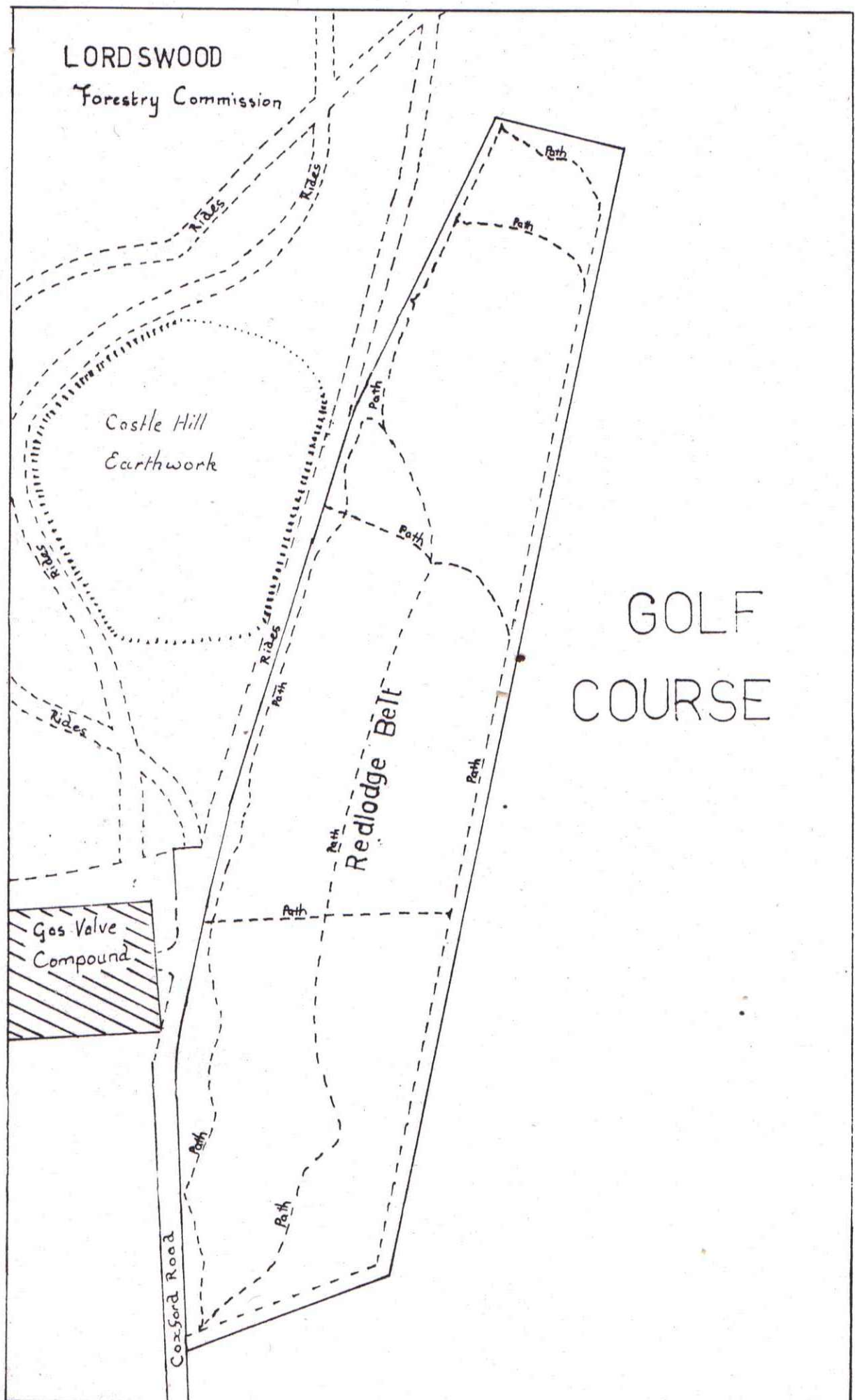
There is some invasion of *Rhododendron* and *Shallon* (*Gaultheria shallon*) in the southwest corner of the Belt which should be watched as it appears to be spreading to the native shrubs and young trees.

#### Conclusion

Redlodge Belt is an excellent example of an established woodland and appears to be little affected by urban misuse. We suggest that the woodland is left as it is, except for;

- i) resuming coppicing of Hazel in areas
- ii) control of spreading *Rhododendron* and *Shallon* (*Gaultheria shallon*).





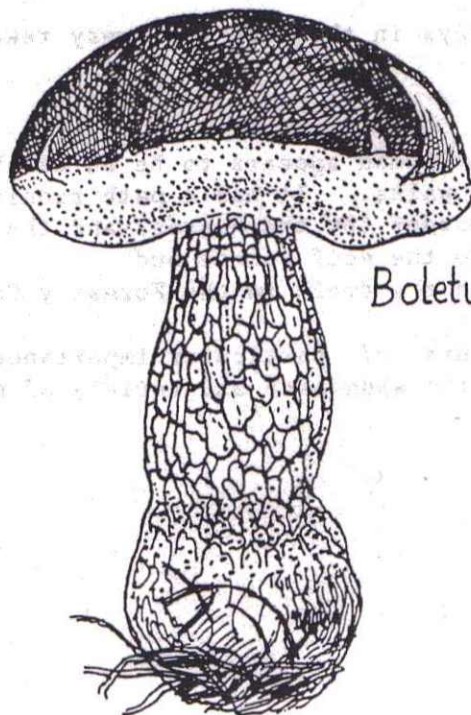


## Redlodge Belt: Herbs

Hedera helix	Ivy
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Melampyrum pratense	Common Cow-wheat
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Rubus fruticosus	Bramble
Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry

## Redlodge Belt: Trees and Shrubs

Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Fagus caprea	Copper Beech
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Populus canescens	Grey Poplar
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Taxus baccata	Yew



Boletus

LORDSWOOD  
Chilworth Common

Area: 539,600

Zone B

This is an area which is bordered to the east by detached houses along Hadrians Way Chilworth, the M27 to the north, the golf course to the south and the drain which runs through the Forestry Commission, (C). The site slopes quite steeply from the bottom stream to the woodland bordering the houses.

The area near the golf course has been left unplanted by the Forestry Commission and consists of Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) with some Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), and a few Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). There are several mature trees and a grove of old Yews (*Taxus baccata*) trees. The understorey is mainly Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) with small patches of Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

The main feature of Chilworth Common is a small Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) woodland. Because of the dense shade of the evergreen needles and acid soil there is very little herbaceous layer with the exception of Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

Further north the area opens out into the Forestry Commission which is at the moment planted with young conifer trees. This area gives a very good vantage point for the whole area showing the extent of Forestry Commission plantations, the boundary of the Motorway and the strip of deciduous which runs along drain 'C'.

Moth surveys in the area were very rewarding. (see separate list).

Conclusion

Chilworth Common appears to be an established and well used open space for walks. It has a path running along its length on the top west border (by the houses) and there are paths leading:-

- i) down to the golf course and
- ii) down to the drain in the Forestry Commission plantations.

The feature of particular importance is the Scots Pine woodland, and the abundance and variety of moths recorded.



# Chilworth Common: Herbs

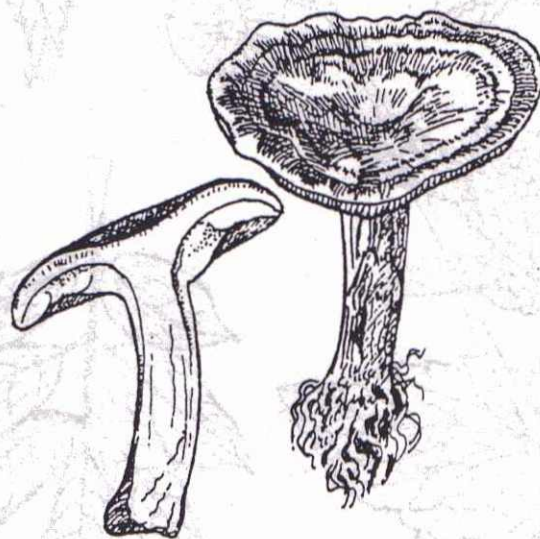
Aquilegia vulgaris  
Calluna vulgaris  
Digitalis purpurea  
Galium aparine  
Hedera helix  
Hypochoeris radicata  
Lonicera periclymenum  
Myosotis sylvatica  
Pteridium aquilinum  
Vaccinium myrtillus

Columbine  
Heather  
Foxglove  
Cleavers  
Ivy  
Cat's-ear  
Honeysuckle  
Wood Forget-me-not  
Bracken  
Bilberry

## Chilworth Common: Trees and Shrubs

Castanea sativa  
Fagus sylvatica  
Pinus sylvestris  
Quercus robur  
Sorbus aucuparia  
Taxus baccata

Sweet Chestnut  
Beech  
Scots Pine  
Pedunculate Oak  
Rowan  
Yew



Oak Milk-Cap



# LORDSWOOD

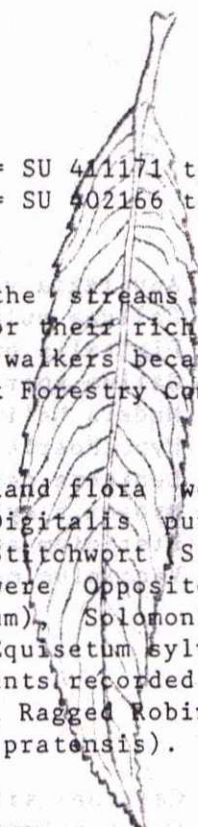
C = SU 411171 to 413176

D = SU 402166 to 404172

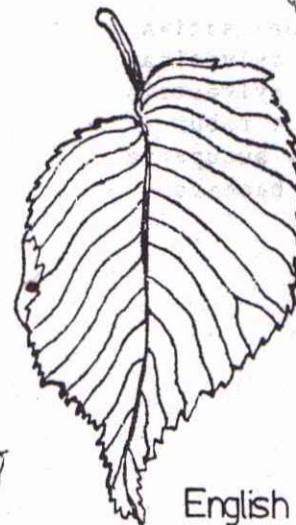
Along the drains C and D

These narrow strips which run along the streams in the Forestry Commission are of undoubted value for their rich wetland flora. They are relatively undisturbed by walkers because they are tightly sandwiched between the damp, dark Forestry Commission plantations and are fairly inaccessible.

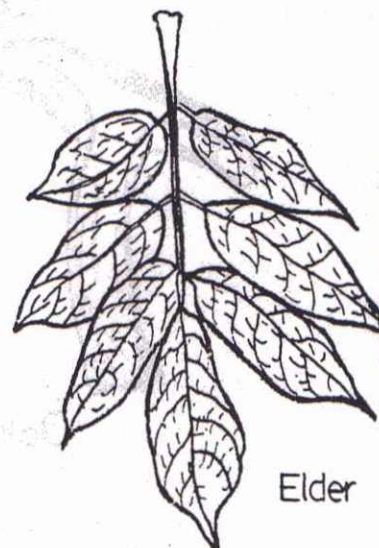
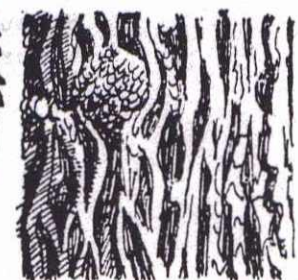
Fifty-two species of mainly marsh/wetland flora were recorded including an abundance of Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*). Less common plants recorded were Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage (*Chrysplenium oppositifolium*), Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*), Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*). Other plants recorded include Common Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*), Ragged Robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*).



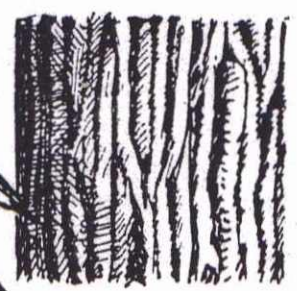
Germander Speedwell



English Elm

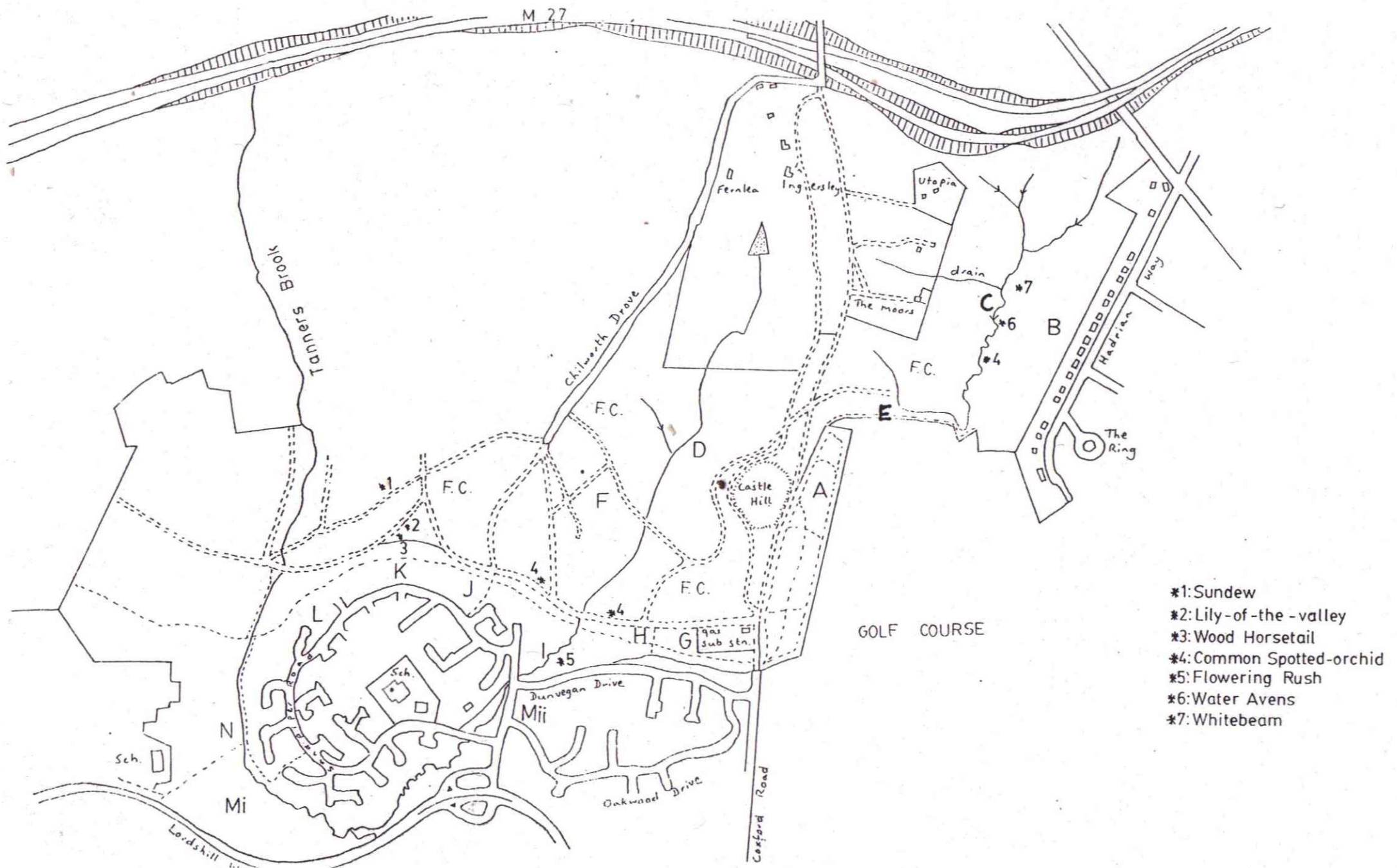


Elder





# LORDSWOOD: A - M



# Along the drains: Herbs

Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Ajuga reptans	Bugle
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica
Bellis perennis	Daisy
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia
Calluna vulgaris	Heather
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
Centaureum erythraea	Common Centaury
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle
Crocsmia x crocosmiflora	Montbretia
Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted-orchid
Drosera rotundifolia	Round-leaved Sundew
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw
Hedera helix	Ivy
Hypochoeris radicata	Cat's-ear
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit
Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye Daisy
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lotus uliginosus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged-robin
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel
Melampyrum pratense	Common Cow-wheat
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Polygala vulgaris	Common Milkwort
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Rosa arvensis	Field Rose
Rubus fruticosus	Bramble
Silene alba	White Campion
Silene dioica	Red Campion
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Veronica agrestis	Green Field-speedwell
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch



## LORDSWOOD

### Golf Course Path

Area: 6,800 sq. mtrs.

SU 407171 to 410171

#### Zone E

This section forms a narrow belt of trees with a path running along the edge of Southampton Golf Course. It is a border of deciduous vegetation alongside Forestry Commission land. It has a range of habitats and supports an interesting selection of flora due to plenty of light from the path which is like a natural 'clearing' in a wood.

#### Area 'a'

This is a dry wood of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) with much Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) understorey. It is quite dark and overgrown, with little ground flora.

#### Area 'b'

This is a marshy low area which floods in rainy weather. The ground flora provides a wonderful display of Marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*) which can be viewed from the path in the spring. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and Willows (*Salix* spp.) can be found in the marsh. Other marsh plants found here are similar to those along the streams (C + N), i.e. Foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Broad Buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*), Common Marsh-bedstraw (*Galium palustre*) and Lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*).

#### Area 'c'

A variety of plants grow along the path on the edge of the wood which makes an attractive display in itself. Bluebells (*Endymion non-scriptus*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*), Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*) and Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) can be seen.

Growing up the wire fence there are Field Roses (*Rosa arvensis*), Bindweeds, Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*) and Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

At the top of the path is a deep hole which is full of stagnant water except in the height of summer. Mosquito larvae were found here. The water was probably too acid (from the Forestry Commission land) and too dark to support much else. A few dead Alder trees were protruding from the pool. On the far side on the steep bank a large, unused fox hole was seen. Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) is particularly abundant in this area.

# Golf Course Path: Herbs

Aegopodium podagraria  
 Arum maculatum  
 Blechnum spicant  
 Calystegia sepium  
 Cardamine flexuosa  
 Convolvulus arvensis  
 Digitalis purpurea  
 Dryopteris dilatata  
 Endymion non-scriptus  
 Euphorbia amygdaloides  
 Galium aparine  
 Galium palustre  
 Geranium dissectum  
 Geum urbanum  
 Hedera helix  
 Hypochaeris radicata  
 Lonicera periclymenum  
 Melampyrum pratense  
 Pteridium aquilinum  
 Rosa arvensis  
 Rubus fruticosus  
 Stachys sylvatica  
 Stellaria holostea  
 Tamus communis  
 Urtica dioica  
 Viola riviniana

Ground-elder  
 Lords-and ladies  
 Hard Fern  
 Hedge Bindweed  
 Wavy Bitter-cress  
 Field Bindweed  
 Foxglove  
 Broad Buckler-fern  
 Bluebell  
 Wood Spurge  
 Cleavers  
 Common Marsh-bedstraw  
 Cut-leaved Crane's-bill  
 Wood Avens  
 Ivy  
 Cat's-ear  
 Nonesuckle  
 Common Cow-wheat  
 Bracken  
 Field Rose  
 Bramble  
 Hedge Woundwort  
 Greater Stitchwort  
 Black Bryony  
 Stinging Nettle  
 Common Dog-violet

## Common Cow-wheat

# Golf Course Path: Trees and Shrubs

Alnus glutinosa  
 Betula pendula  
 Crataegus monogyna  
 Fagus sylvatica  
 Frangula alnus  
 Ilex aquifolium  
 Quercus robur  
 Rhododendron ponticum  
 Salix caprea  
 Sorbus aucuparia  
 Taxus baccata

Alder  
 Silver Birch  
 Hawthorn  
 Beech  
 Alder Buckthorn  
 Holly  
 Pedunculate Oak  
 Rhododendron  
 Goat Willow  
 Rowan  
 Yew



## LORDSWOOD

### Along the Rides in Lordswood Forestry Commission

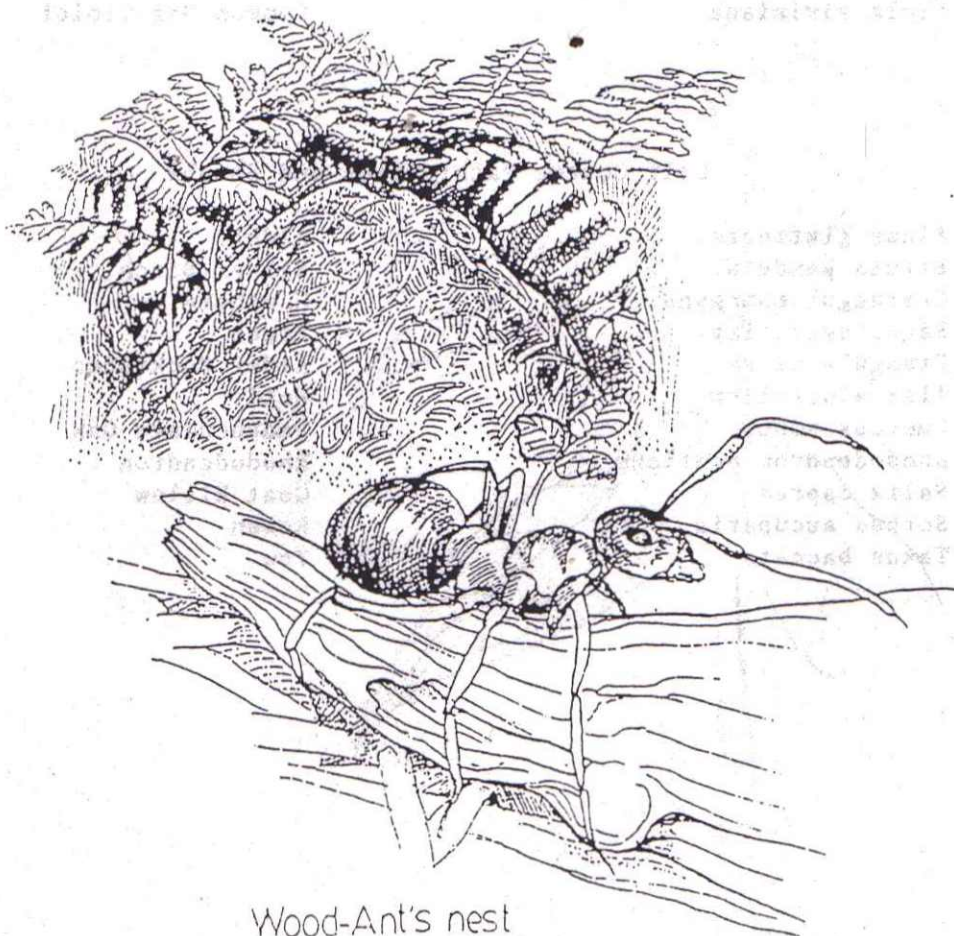
#### Zone F

Running through the Forestry Commission land is a network of firebreaks and access roads. This good access encourages the public to use the open space. The habitat is unusual as the rides are laid with sand and thus create a 'heath like' environment.

A surprising number of plants were found along the rides. Fifty-four species being recorded in abundance. Some of the plants specific to this habitat, i.e. dry, open sunny conditions on a light acid soil are Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Heather or Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), Common Spotted-orchid x Heath Spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii* x *D. maculata*), Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), Bulbous Buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*), Broom (*Sarothamnus scoparius*), Dwarf Gorse (*Ulex minor*), Heath Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*), Sundew (*Drosera rotundiflora*) and Common Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).

The open sunny glades encourage a good number of butterflies. The moth survey was particularly rewarding.

Mammals recorded were Badger, Fox, Rabbit and Roe deer.



Wood-Ant's nest

## Along the Rides: Herbs

Ajuga reptans  
 Angelica sylvestris  
 Blechnum spicant  
 Calluna vulgaris  
 Caltha palustris  
 Cardamine flexuosa  
 Cardamine pratensis  
 Chrysosplenium oppositifolium  
 Cirsium palustre  
 Dactylorhiza fuchsii  
 Drosera rotundifolia  
 Dryopteris filix-mas  
 Endymion non-scriptus  
 Equisetum palustre  
 Equisetum sylvaticum  
 Erica cinerea  
 Euphorbia amygdaloides  
 Galium aparine  
 Galium palustre  
 Galium saxatile  
 Geranium robertianum  
 Geum rivale  
 Glechoma hederacea  
 Iris pseudocorus  
 Lonicera periclymenum  
 Lychnis flos-cuculi  
 Lysimachia nemorum  
 Melampyrum pratense  
 Mentha aquatica  
 Myosotis scorpioides  
 Oxalis acetosella  
 Pedicularis sylvatica  
 Plantago lanceolata  
 Polygonatum multiflorum  
 Primula vulgaris  
 Pteridium aquilinum  
 Ranunculus bulbosus  
 Ranunculus ficaria  
 Ranunculus repens  
 Ribes nigrum  
 Ribes rubrum  
 Rosa arvensis  
 Rumex acetosa  
 Rumex hydrolapathum  
 Rumex obtusifolius  
 Solanum dulcamara  
 Stellaria holostea  
 Typha latifolia  
 Urtica dioica  
 Veronica beccabunga  
 Veronica chamaedrys  
 Veronica montana

Bugle  
 Wild Angelica  
 Hard Fern  
 Heather  
 Marsh-marigold  
 Wavy Bitter-cress  
 Cuckooflower  
 Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage  
 Marsh Thistle  
 Common Spotted-orchid  
 Round-leaved Sundew  
 Male-fern  
 Bluebell  
 Marsh Horsetail  
 Wood Horsetail  
 Bell Heather  
 Wood Spurge  
 Cleavers  
 Common Marsh-bedstraw  
 Heath Bedstraw  
 Herb-robert  
 Water Avens  
 Ground-ivy  
 Yellow Iris  
 Honeysuckle  
 Ragged-robin  
 Yellow Pimpernel  
 Common Cow-wheat  
 Water Mint  
 Water Forget-me-not  
 Wood-sorrel  
 Lousewort  
 Ribwort Plantain  
 Solomon's-seal  
 Primrose  
 Bracken  
 Bulbous Buttercup  
 Lesser Celandine  
 Creeping Buttercup  
 Black Currant  
 Red Currant  
 Field Rose  
 Common Sorrel  
 Water Dock  
 Broad-leaved Dock  
 Bittersweet  
 Greater Stitchwort  
 Bulrush  
 Stinging Nettle  
 Brooklime  
 Germander Speedwell  
 Wood Speedwell



Along the Rides: Trees and Shrubs

Acer campestre  
Alnus glutinosa  
Corylus avellana  
Crataegus monogyna  
Frangula alnus  
Ilex aquifolium  
Salix caprea  
Sambucus nigra  
Sarcothamnus scoparius  
Sorbus aucuparia  
Taxus baccata  
Ulex europaeus  
Ulex minor  
Viburnum opulus

Field Maple  
Alder  
Hazel  
Hawthorn  
Alder Buckthorn  
Holly  
Goat Willow  
Elder  
Broom  
Rowan  
Yew  
Gorse  
Dwarf Gorse  
Guelder-rose



Water Mint

## LORDSWOOD G - N

Area: 269,800 sq. mtrs.

SU 397164

### Sandpiper Road and Environs

This section is part of a previously larger woodland area upon which Lordswood housing estate has been built. The area surveyed runs from the open meadow area at the end of Coxford Road below the gas substation and follows the area surrounding Sandpiper Road, as marked on the map.

It is in the main a mature deciduous Oak/Birch Wood lying on clay soil. Its value is that it is a good example of an established wood showing typical woodland structure.

The site forms a whole, and zoning into habitats was felt to be unnecessary. Minor variations within this will be referred to and are marked on the map as G - N.

#### ZONE G

This is a meadow which is left unmown and in high summer has a bushy vegetation of grasses and flowers. There is a path which runs into the main wood over an old boundary bank on the south side.

Some of the plants found in this area include Dove's-foot Crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) Stinging Nettles (*Urtica dioica*), Hop Trefoil (*Trifolium campestre*), Black Medick (*Medicago lupulina*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) and Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). By the car park are several mature Oak trees with a great abundance of saplings growing underneath. The slope running up to the gas substation has been planted with non-native trees. There is a dense mass of brambles at the beginning of the wood area.

#### ZONE H

This is predominantly an Oak/Hazel woodland with some Holly. Entering into the wood from the west side one passes through a glade of Scot's Pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) before turning onto a path which is bordered by Forestry Commission plantations. Further in the belt of deciduous Oak/Hazel/Holly woodland becomes more pronounced. There are some Turkey Oaks (*Quercus cerris*) but most abundant is the Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*). There is much Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) understorey. The land then slopes down to a marsh area through which a stream runs to connect to Tanner's Brook. The flora includes Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), Enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*).

#### ZONE I

This is a marsh area which surrounds the stream as it winds around to join Tanner's Brook. It has large mats of Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*). Other plants typical for this area include Marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*). The attrac-



tive Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) was also discovered here.

#### ZONE J

The start of this section is marked by the concrete path which runs from the Forestry Ride across the site to the houses. This is bordered by two old boundary banks. The area shows a transition from a mixed woodland to a predominantly Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) wood with the field layer consisting mainly of Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

#### ZONE K

This is rather an unusual very secluded area that can be easily overlooked. However it is a very rewarding area and one that is a must for conservation. The area slopes down from the path into wet marshland. There is an old wire fence which presumably marks this area off as belonging to the Forestry Commission, which runs parallel to the path. Beyond this, large tracts are covered with Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*), representing probably the best site for this species in Southampton. Further towards the Forestry Commission rides the area becomes drier, here Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) and Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) were found.

#### ZONE L

This is a more extensive area similar to Section H and is a mature Oak (*Quercus robur*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) wood. Woodland flora is well represented and includes the following:- Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*), Red Campion (*Silene dioica*), Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*), Red Currant (*Ribes rubrum*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Yellow Archangel (*Lamium strum galeobdolon*) and Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*).

#### ZONE M

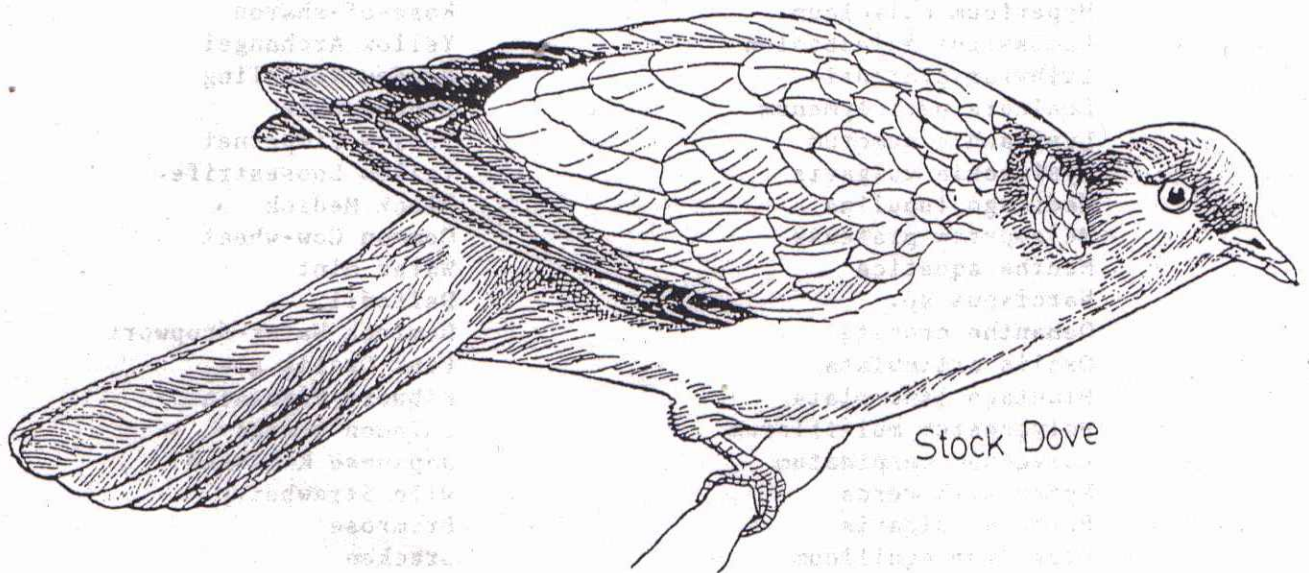
i. This section runs from the path which leads up to Sutherland School and follows Tanner's Brook around to the underpass on Lordshill Way. It continues around following the other stream which joins Tanner's Brook. It is a smaller area of woodland bordering the streams, similar to Section H and L although the main feature of interest is Tanner's Brook rather than the woodland. The area to the south running up to Lordshill Way consists of two fields which are used as pasture. Mature Crack Willows (*Salix fragilis*) mark the boundary to the fields.

ii. This is a small area of land lying between Sandpiper Road and the footpath which runs from Woburn Road and which has been reviewed for development by the Lordswood and Residents Working Party Report. It forms a link in the green belt of woodland around this housing estate. The site is low and subject to flooding. This reflected in the vegetation it supports - Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Willow (*Salix* sp) with plants such as Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and Water Avens (*Geum rivale*). On the drier ground Woodland plants such as Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*),



Wild Strawberry (*Potentilla vesca*), Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*), Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) are found under the Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). We feel that this area should be considered as part of the larger wood which once covered the whole area and not as an extension of the Community Centre grounds.

On reading the report of the Lordswood Residents and Community Association proposals we feel that there is a slight lack of understanding of the importance of wildlife refuges in built up areas. Hence the 'concern' felt by the Residents about the 'uncultivated' nature of the site and the recommendation that the area be generally cleared of shrubs, undergrowth and small saplings. These form an essential part of the ecology of the site in the regeneration and adaptation to physical characteristics, nesting sites for birds, insect life etc. The 'management plan' suggested would be valuable if liaison is taken with Conservation Volunteers who would hopefully point out that 'rubbish' does not include 'undergrowth'. The suggestion that this area could be a teaching resource for Oakwood Middle School is valuable. Finally, arguments about possible assault and illicit dumping while serious problems, should not be solved by the destruction of wildlife habitats but by other means e.g. more council tips, better refuse collections, patrols, education etc.



Stock Dove



# Sandpiper Road: Herbs

Ajuga reptans	Bugle
Allium oleraceum	Field Garlic
Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone
Blechnum spicant	Hard Fern
Butomus umbellatus	Flowering-rush
Calluna vulgaris	Heather
Caltha palustris	Marsh-marigold
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress
Carex remota	Remote Sedge
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-valley
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Endymion non-scriptus	Bluebell
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail
Equisetum sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail
Euphorbia amygdaloides	Wood Spurge
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry
Galium aparine	Cleavers
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
Geranium robertianum	Herb-robert
Geum rivale	Water Avens
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Hedera helix	Ivy
Hypericum calycinum	Rose-of-sharon
Lamiasstrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick
Melampyrum pratense	Common Cow-wheat
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint
Narcissus sp.	Daffodil
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort
Oxalis articulata	Pink Oxalis g.e.
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's-seal
Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed
Potentilla vesca	Wild Strawberry
Primula vulgaris	Primrose
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Ribes nigrum	Black Currant
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Water-cress

Rosa arvensis	Field Rose
Rosa canina	Dog Rose
Rubus fruticosus	Bramble
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock
Silene dioica	Red Campion
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
Symphytum officinale	Common Comfrey
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle
Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry
Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Blue Water-speedwell
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch

Sandpiper Road: Trees and Shrubs

Acer campestre	Field Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Populus tremula	Aspen
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Pyrus communis	Wild Pear
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
Taxus baccata	Yew
Ulex europaeus	Gorse



## Zone N

This pond lies at the bottom of the hill which leads up to Sutherland School. As such it is a good teaching resource. The pond is on a clay base and its water level varies with the season. The vegetation was surveyed and is listed separately from the main Lordswood (around Sandpiper Road) list, because it forms a separate habitat. An abundance of newts (smooth and palmate) in the spring were found. A couple of Mallard ducks and a Moorhen were seen on the pond. Invertebrates recorded were Pondskaters, Water Boatmen, Water Measurers and Pea Molluscs. Four species of Odonata were found (see appendix).

## Conclusion

The area marked 1 on the map was found to be good for Odonata (Dragonflies and Damselflies) (see appendix).

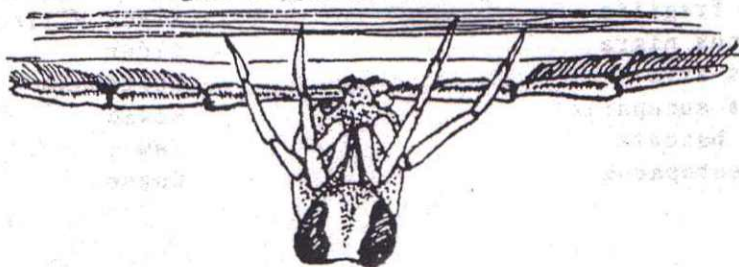
Freshwater invertebrates for Tanner's Brook are listed in the appendix. Generally more species were recorded furthest away from the Forestry Commission land as water run-off from the Forestry Commission is very acid and detrimental to stream life.

There exists a good path system around most of this section of Lordswood and is well used by all age groups. Although to complete a circular route the paths from section G west of the underpass would have to be improved. Most paths are sited away from Tanner's Brook which is advisable to prevent erosion of bank vegetation.

Lordswood is one of the most attractive sites in Southampton, due partly to the extent of the wood, and the good paths present and the 'established' feel of the woodland. Twenty-one species of trees were recorded at all stages of development. Of particular note are Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Aspen (*Populus tremula*) and Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) which together with twenty-three other trees and herbs recorded are all ancient woodland indicator species.

Among the herbs and pteridophytes, the section E contained an outstanding number of Wood Horsetails (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) together with Solomon's-Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) and Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

Water Boatman



# Goldcrest Pond: Herbs

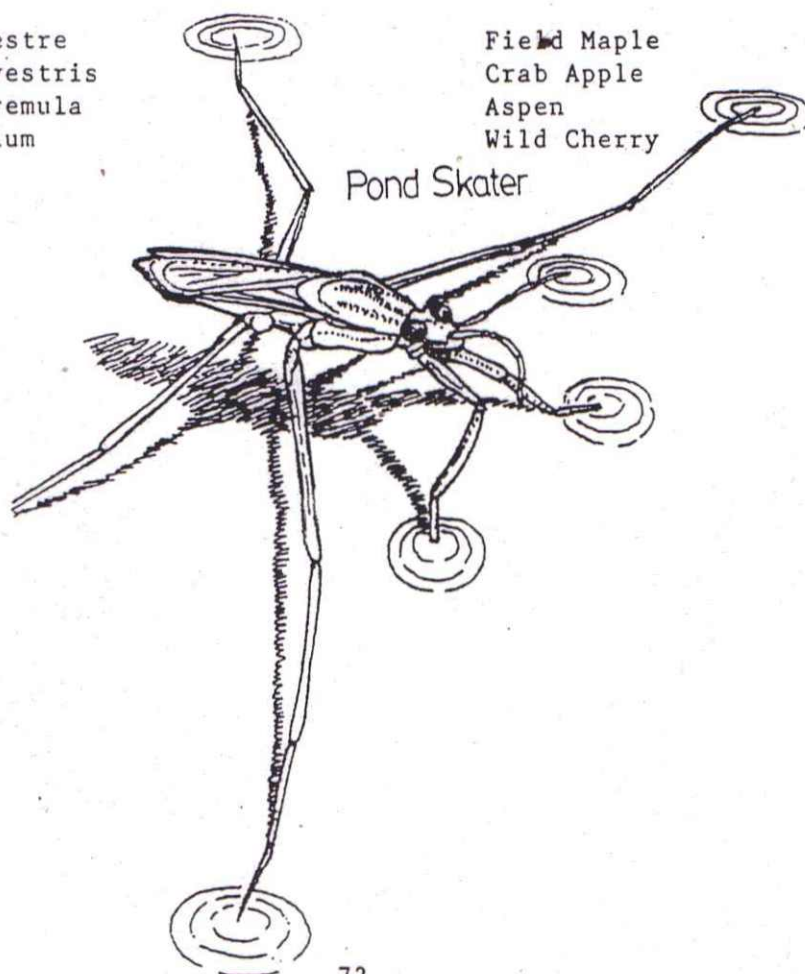
*Alisma plantago-aquatica*  
*Bidens cernua*  
*Convallaria magalis*  
*Elodea canadensis*  
*Equisetum sylvaticum*  
*Filipendula ulmaria*  
*Hieracium pilosella*  
*Lycopus europaeus*  
*Mentha aquatica*  
*Polygonatum multiflorum*  
*Polygonum amphibium*  
*Polygonum hydropiper*  
*Ranunculus flammula*  
*Rubus fruticosus*  
*Rumex conglomeratus*  
*Solanum dulcamara*  
*Sparganium angustifolium*  
*Sparganium erectum*  
*Succisa pratensis*  
*Typha latifolia*

Water-plantain  
 Nodding Bur-marigold  
 Lily-of-the-valley  
 Canadian Waterweed  
 Wood Horsetail  
 Meadowsweet  
 Mouse-ear Hawkweed  
 Gipsywort  
 Water Mint  
 Solomon's-seal  
 Amphibious Bistort  
 Water-pepper  
 Lesser Spearwort  
 Bramble  
 Clustered Dock  
 Bittersweet  
 Floating Bur-reed  
 Branched Bur-reed  
 Devil's-bit Scabious  
 Bulrush

## Goldcrest Pond: Trees and Shrubs

*Acer campestre*  
*Malus sylvestris*  
*Populus tremula*  
*Prunus avium*

Field Maple  
 Crab Apple  
 Aspen  
 Wild Cherry





# APPENDIX 3

## SPECIES LIST FROM A SURVEY BY D. W. AND M. A. GOODALL, 10TH MARCH 1990.

Numbers refer to route on map.

### VASCULAR PLANTS

	Goultheria shallon	Shallon (naturalised, near entrance)
	Heracleum spondylium	Hogweed
	Betula pendula	Silver Birch
	Amelanchier sp.	
	Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry (well established)
1	Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine (planted)
	Rubus sp.	Bramble
	Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron (needs eliminating)
	Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock
	Quercus robor	Oak
	Taxus baccata	Yew (some mature specimens)
	Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood
2	Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage
	Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush
	Carex sp.	Sedge
	Salix caprea	Goat Willow
3	Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan
	Quercus robor	Oak
4	Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy
	Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle
	Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle
	Ulex europea	Gorse
	Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
5	Epilobium angustifolium	Rosebay Willow-herb
	Rosa sp.	Dog Rose
	Equisetum sylvaticum	Wood Horsetail
	Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
6	Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's Seal
	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Spotted Orchid
	Cerastium holosteoides	Mouse-eared Chickweed
	Hypochoeris radicata	Long-rooted Cat' Ear
	Tsuga heterophylla	Western Hemlock
	Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter Cress
	Pseudo-tsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
	Picea abies	Norway Spruce
	Hypericum pulchrum	Beautiful St. John's Wort
	Scrophularia nodosum	Knotted Fig-wort
	Narcissus pseudo-narcissus	Wild Daffodil
	Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle
7	Epilobium amygdaloides	(ancient woodland indicator)
	Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
	Betonica officinalis	Betony (frequent)
	Succisa pratensis	Devil's Bit Scabious
	Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
	Centaurea nigra	Black Knapweed
	Primula vulgaris	Primrose
	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair Grass

	Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone
	Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell
	Dryopteris affinis	Male Fern
	Geum urbanum	Common Avens
	Sedum telephium	Orpine
	Conopodium majus	Pignut
	Oxalis acetosella	Wood Sorrel
8	Ulex aquifolium	Holly
	Veronica montana	Wood Speedwell
	Valeriana officinalis	Valerian
	Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel
	Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch
	Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's Broom
	Conopodium majus	Pignut
	Oenanthe crocata	Parsley Water-dropwort
	Lysimachia nemorum	Wood Pimpernel
9	Polypodium vulgare	Polypody Fern
	Blechnum spicant	Hard Fern
	Tussilago farfara	Colt' Foot
10	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadow Sweet
	Phragmites australis	Common Reed
	Germanium robertianum	Herb Robert
11	Ribes rubrum	Redcurrant
	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose
	Hyacinthoides non-scriptus	Bluebell
	Larix sp.	Hybrid Larch
	Viola sp.	Wood Violet
12	Cytisus scoparia	Broom
	Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw
	Erica tetralix	Cross-leaved Heath
13	Calluna vulgaris	Ling

#### BRYOPHYTES, LIVERWORTS, LICHENS

Hypogymnia physodes	Lichen
Cladonia sp.	Lichen
Lophoclea cuspidata	

#### MOSSES

Eurynchium praelongum	Common in grass
Atrichum undulatum	
Mnium punctatum	
Polytrichum formosum	
Polytrichum juniperinum	

#### FUNGI

Daedaliopsis confragosa	On Sallow
Polyporus brumalis	
Coriolus versicolor	
Xlaria hypoxylon	Candlewick

#### MAMMALS

Roe Deer	
Rabbit	Fur and droppings
Mole hill	
Badger track	



AMPHIBIANS

Common Frog

Near Tanner's Brook

INSECTS

Gerris lacustris

Scaeva pyrastris

Formica rubra

Gonepteryx rhamni

Bombus lapidarius

Bombus leucorum

Pond Skater

Hoverfly

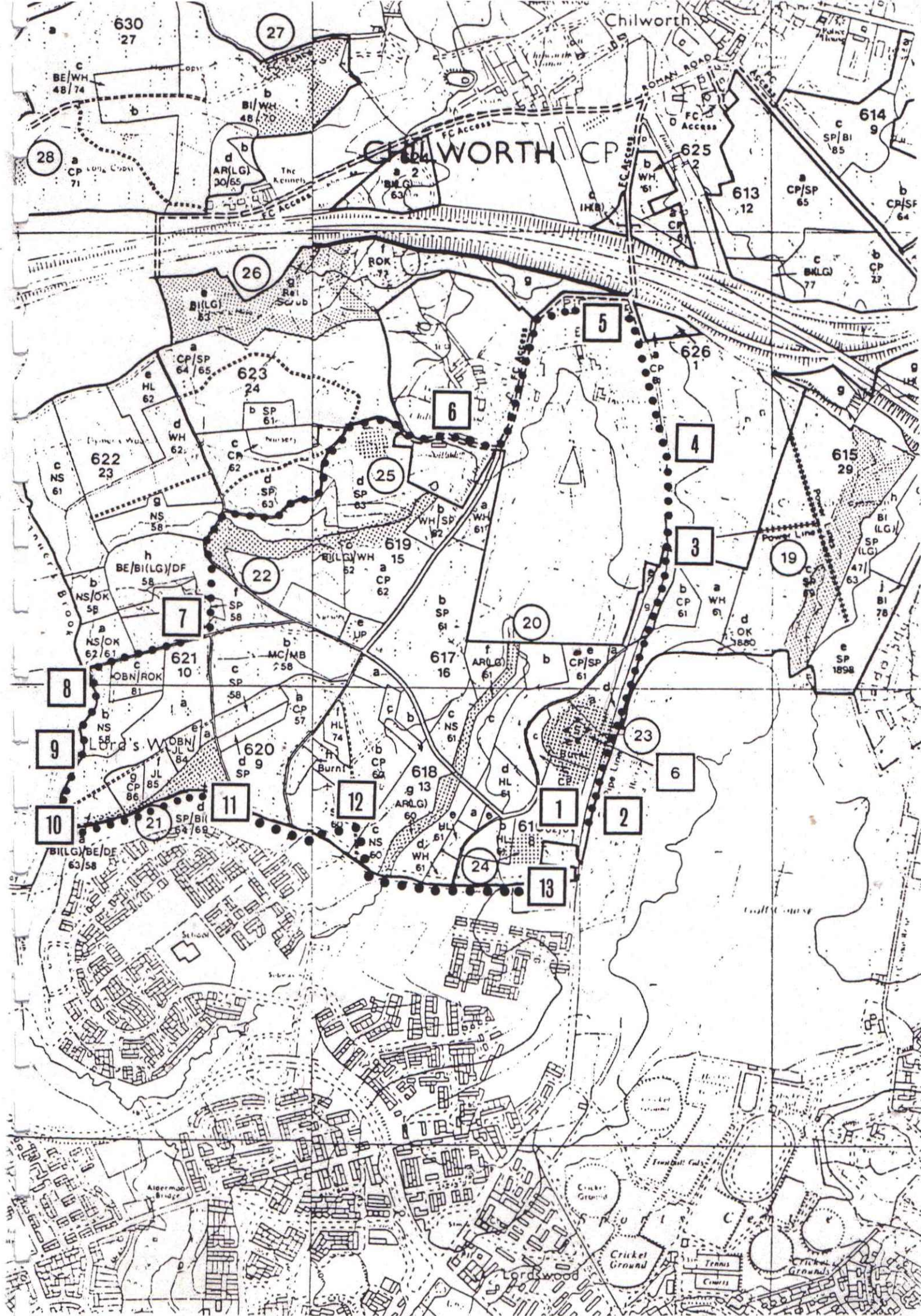
Red Ant

Brimstone Butterfly

Red-tailed Bee

White-tailed Bee







# APPENDIX 4

SPECIES LIST FROM A SURVEY BY  
D. W. AND M. A. GOODALL, 20TH APRIL 1990.

## Red Lodge Belt, mixed woodland and overgrown heath

Amelanchier laevis	Well represented and spreading
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine
Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry
Melampyron pratense	Common Cow-wheat
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan, Mountain Ash
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Taxus baccata	Yew
Fagus sylvaticus	Beech
Rosa arvensis	Field Rose
Polytrichum formosum	Bryophyte
Stereum hirsutum	Fungus

## Chilworth Common

### HERBS

Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort
Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress
Cardamine flexuosa	Wood Bitter-cress
Arabis thaliana	Thale Cress
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
Hypericum pulchrum	Slender St. John's Wort
Viola reichenbachiana	Wood Dog Violet
Viola riviniana	Common Dog Violet
Stellaria media	Chickweed
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort
Stellaria alsine	Bog Stitchwort
Cerastium holosteoides	Common Mouse-eared Chickweed
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-eared Chickweed
Geranium robertianum	Herb Robert
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel
Ulex europaea	Gorse
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan, Mountain Ash
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Prunus domestica	Plum
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn (saplings)
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil
Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry
Lychnis viscaria	Catchfly
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
Chrysosplenium oppositifolia	Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage



*Ribes rubrum*  
*Epilobium montanum*  
*Epilobium hirsutum*  
*Epilobium hirsutum*  
 (ssp *tetragonum*)  
*Epilobium angustifolium*  
*Circaea lutetiana*  
*Urtica dioica*  
*Ilex aquifolium*  
*Alnus glutinosa*  
*Betula pendula*  
*Castanea sativa*  
*Corylus avellana*  
*Fagus sylvatica*  
*Populus nigra*  
*Quercus robur*  
*Salix cinerea*  
*Populus nigra*  
*Heracleum sphondylium*  
*Angelica sylvestris*  
*Rumex* sp.  
*Vaccinium myrtillus*  
*Rhododendron ponticum*  
*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Erica tetralix*  
*Primula vulgaris*

*Lysimachia nemorum*  
*Solanum dulcamara*  
*Scrophularia nodosa*  
*Digitalis purpurea*  
*Veronica chamaedrys*  
*Veronica montana*  
*Veronica beccabunga*  
*Mentha aquatica*  
*Stachys sylvatica*  
*Ajuga reptans*  
*Teucrium scordonia*  
*Myosotis discolor*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Viburnum opulus*  
*Lonicera periclymenum*  
*Galium palustre*  
*Senecio jacobaea*  
*Senecio vulgaris*  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
*Hypochaeris radicata*  
*Sonchus oleraceus*  
*Polygonatum multiflorum*

*Convallaria majalis*  
*Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*  
*Luzula pilosa*  
*Deschampsia caespitosa*  
*Molinia caerulea*  
*Festuca ovina*  
*Carex pendula*

Red Currant  
 Broad-leaved Willow-herb  
 Great Hairy Willow-herb  
 Square-stalked Willow-herb

Rosebay Willow-herb  
 Enchanter's Nightshade  
 Stinging Nettle  
 Holly  
 Alder  
 Silver Birch  
 Sweet Chestnut (One old specimen)  
 Hazel  
 Beech  
 Black Poplar  
 Pedunculate Oak  
 Willow  
 Black Poplar  
 Hogweed  
 Wild Angelica  
 Dock  
 Bilberry  
 Rhododendron (isolated specimen)  
 Ling } (becoming  
 Cross-leaved Heath } overgrown)  
 Primrose (more common in stream  
 valleys)

Yellow Pimpernel (damper areas)  
 Woody Nightshade  
 Figwort  
 Foxglove  
 Germander Speedwell  
 Mountain Speedwell  
 Brooklime } (casual in  
 Mint } wetter areas)  
 Hedge Woundwort  
 Bugle (open areas)  
 Wood Sage  
 Changing forget-me-not  
 Elder  
 Guelder Rose (casual)  
 Honeysuckle  
 Marsh Bedstraw (damp areas)  
 Common Ragwort  
 Common Groundsel  
 Dandelion  
 Common Cat's Ear  
 Common Sowthistle  
 Solomon's Seal (well established  
 in some areas near bomb crater)  
 Lily-of-the-valley (good colony)  
 Bluebell (scarce)  
 Hairy Wood Rush  
 Tufted Hair Grass  
 Purple Moor Grass  
 Sheep's Fescue  
 Pendulous Sedge



## FERNS

*Dryopteris filix-mas*  
*Dryopteris dilatata*  
*Athyrium filix-femina*  
*Blechnum spicant*  
*Pteridium aquilinum*

Male Fern  
 Broad Buckler Fern  
 Lady Fern  
 Hard Fern  
 Bracken

## MOSSES

*Mnium hornum*  
*Mnium undulatum*  
*Dicranella heteromalla*  
*Atrichum undulatum*  
*Hypnum cupressiforme*  
*Eurhynchium praelongum*  
*Funaria hygrometrica*  
*Polytrichum formosum*  
*Polytrichum juniperum*  
*Thuidium tamariscinum*  
*Dicranum scoparium*  
*Acrocladium cuspidatum*  
*Barbula convoluta*

## LIVERWORTS

*Lophocoles cuspidata*  
*Pellia epiphylla*  
*Marchantia polymorpha*

## FUNGI

*Daediopsis confragosa*  
*Tremella mesenterica*  
*Stereum hirsutum*  
*Coprinus atramentarius*

## REPTILES

*Anguis fragilis*  
*Lacerta vivipara*  
*Natrix natrix*  
*Vipera berus*

Slow-worm  
 Common Lizard  
 Grass Snake  
 Adder

## AMPHIBIANS

*Rana temporaria*  
*Bufo bufo*  
*Triturus vulgaris*

Common Frog  
 Common Toad  
 Smooth Newt

## INSECTS

*Gonepteryx rhamni*  
*Incurvariidae* sp.  
*Bombus leucorum*

Brimstone  
 Longhorn Moth  
 Bumblebee  
 Leaf Miner on Bramble  
 Leaf Miner on Holly  
 Common wasp (queen)

*Vespa vulgaris*

## MAMMALS

*Meles meles*

Evidence of Roe Deer  
 Badger (reported by P. Budd)

## APPENDIX 5

### FUNGI OF LORDSWOOD

RECORDED BY P. BUDD.

Entomophthora sp.	Humaria hemisphaerica
Chlorosplenium aeruginascens	Cudonia aciculare
Ascocoryne sarcoides	Xylaria hypoxylon
Hypoxylon fragiforme	Stereum hirsutum
Stereum purpureum	Stereum rugosum
Merulius tremellosus	Thelephora terrestris
Phlebia radiata	Coniophora puteana
Clavaria fumosa	Pterula multifida (rare)
Cantharellus cibarius	Hydnum repandum
Fomes annosus	Piptoporus betulinus
Coriolus versicolor	Coriolus hirsutus
Schizophora paradoxa	Clitocybe flaccida
Clitocybe vibecina	Clitocybe cyathiformis
Laccaria laccata	Collybia fusipes
Schizophyllum commune	Mycena inclinata
Mycena polygramma	Mycena galopus
Mycena epipterygia	Mycena cinirella
Marasmius ramealis	Amanita fulva
Amanita citrina	Pluteus citrinus
Pluteus sp.	Panaeolus sphinctrinus
Pholiota squarrosa	Pholiota mutabilis
Hebeloma mesophaeum	Cortinarius semisanguineus
Gymnophilus penetrans	Galerina hypnorum
Crepidotus variabilis	Paxillus involutus
Boletus piperatus	Boletus chrysenteron
Boletus badius	Leccinum versinelle
Leccinum scabrum	Russula delica
Russula ochroleuca	Russula claroflava
Russula vesca	Russula cyanoxantha
Lactarius glyciosmus	Lactarius subdulcis
Lactarius turnis	Lycoperdon perlatum
Scleroderma aurantium	Tremella mesenterica
Calocera viscosa	Calocera cornea
Dacrymyces delicuescens	Dacidiopsis confragosa
Polyperus brumalis	Coprinus atrementarius



**APPENDIX 6**  
**LORDSWOOD INVERTEBRATE RECORDS**  
**1980 TO 1990 BY P. BUDD**

**ANNELIDS**

*Glossiphonia complanata*

Snail Leach

**MOLLUSCS**

*Limax maximus*

Leopard Slug

*Discus rotundus*

Rounded Snail

*Ancylastrum fluviatilis*

River Limpet

**CRUSTACEANS**

*Porcellio scaber*

Woodlouse

*Oniscus asellus*

do

*Philoscia muscorum*

do

*Gammarus pulex*

Freshwater Shrimp

**MYRIAPODS**

*Lithobius sp.*

Centipede

*Blaniulus guttulatus*

Snake Millipede

**ARACHNIDS**

*Oligolophus hansenni*

Harvestman

*Xysticus cristatus*

Spider

*Pisaura mirabilis*

Purse-web Spider

*Salticus sp.*

Zebra Spider

*Lycosa sp.*

Wolf Spider

*Araneus diadematus*

Garden Orb Spider

*Araneus quadratus*

Four-spotted Orb Spider

**INSECTS**

**ODONATA**

*Aeshna sp.*

Hawker Dragonfly

*Sympetrum striolatum*

Red Darter Dragonfly

**EPHEMEROPTERA**

Several nymphs of unknown species in Holly Brook stream

**ORTHOPTERA**

*Mecanema thalassinum*

Oak Bush Cricket

*Pholidoptera griseoptera*

Dark Bush Cricket

*Leptophyes punctatissima*

Speckled Bush Cricket

*Chortippus parallelus*

Meadow Grasshopper

*Tetrix sp.*

Groundhopper

**HEMIPTERA**

*Elasmucha grisea*

Parent Bug

*Velia caprai*

Water Cricket

*Gerris sp.*

Pond Skater

**LEPIDOPTERA**

*Amphipoea oculea*

Ear Moth

*Spilosoma luteum*

Buff Ermine

Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar Moth
Xanthorhoe designata	Flame Carpet
Thera variata	Grey Spruce Carpet
Pseudopanthera macularia	Speckled Yellow
Pterophora chlorosata	Brown Silver-line
Adela sp.	Longhorn Moth
Crampus sp.	Grass Moth
Agriphila sp.	do

(Appendix 7 gives list of Butterfly species)

#### DIPTERA

Tipula paduosa	Crane Fly
Theobaldia annulta	Gnat
Culex sp.	Gnat
Conops quadrifasciata	Thick-headed Fly
Bombylius sp.	Bee Fly
Syrphus ribesii	Hover Fly
Scaeva pyrastris	Hover Fly
Xanthogramma pedisequum	Hover Fly
Volucella pellucans	Drone Fly
Xylota sp.	Hover Fly
Scaptophaga sterocoraria	Yellow Dung Fly
Larvaevora fera	Parasitic Fly
Mesembrina meridiana	
Lucilia caesar	Greenbottle
Musca sp.	House Fly

#### TRICHOPTERA

Potamophylax latipennis	Caddis Fly
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#### HYMENOPTERA

Andricus quercus-calcis	Knopper Gall
Biorhiza pallida	Oak-apple Gall
Neuroterus quercusbaccarum	Spangle Gall
Neuroterus fumipennis	Cup Gall
Leptothorax aceryorum	Ant
Formica rufa	Wood Ant
Formica fusca	Negro Ant
Vespa vulgaris	Common wasp
Andrena sp.	Digger Bee
Apis mellifera	Honey Bee
Bombus lucorum	White-tailed Bumble Bee
Bombus lapidarius	Red-tailed Bumble Bee
Bombus hortorum	Orange-tailed Bumble Bee
Bombus agrorum/muscorum	Carder Bee

#### COLEOPTERA

Carabus violaceus	Violet Ground Beetle
Nebria brevicollis	Ground Beetle
Notiophilus biguttatus	Ground Beetle
Harpalus rufipes	Ground Beetle
Elatér sp.	Click Beetle
Dalopius marginatus	Bordered Skipjack
Coccinella 7-punctata	Seven-spot Ladybird
Cylindronotus laeviostriatus	
Otiorrhynchus clavipes	Red-legged weevil
Phyllobius sp.	Green Leaf Weevil



## APPENDIX 7

### BUTTERFLIES OF LORDSWOOD

SUPPLIED BY THE BRITISH BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUALS

Pararge aegeria	Speckled Wood
Lasimnata megera	Wall
Melanargia galathea	Marbled White
Hipparchia semele	Grayling (reported)
Pyronia tithonus	Gatekeeper
Maniola jutina	Meadow Brown
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath
Vanessa cardui	Painted Lady
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral
Inachis io	Peacock
Aglais urticae	Small Tortoiseshell
Limenitis camilla	White Admiral
Polygonia c-album	Comma
Polyommatus icarus	Common Blue
Lycaena phlaeas	Small Copper
Celastrina argiolus	Holly Blue
Quercusia quercus	Purple Hairstreak
Pieris brassicae	Large White
Artogeia rapae	Small White
Artogeia napi	Green-veined White
Gonepteryx rhamni	Brimstone
Thymelicus sylvestris	Small skipper

# APPENDIX 8 BIRDS OF LORDSWOOD

Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel
Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock
Larus ridibundus	Black Headed Gull
Columba palumbus	Wood Pigeon
Columba oenas	Stock Dove
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo
Caprimulgus europaeus	Nightjar
Apus apus	Swift
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
Dendrocopus major	Great Spotted Woodpecker
Alauda arvensis	Skylark
Hirundo rustica	Swallow
Delichon urbica	House Martin
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
Motacilla alba	Pied Wagtail
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
Garrulus glandarius	Jay
Pica pica	Magpie
Corvus monedula	Jackdaw
Corvus frugilegus	Rook
Corvus corone	Carriion Crow
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren
Prunella modularis	Dunnock
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler
Sylvia borin	Garden Warbler
Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap
Sylvia communis	Whitethroat
Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher
Erithacus rubecula	Robin
Luscinia megarhyncha	Nightingale
Turdus merula	Blackbird
Turdus iliacus	Redwing
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit
Parus palustris	Marsh Tit
Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit
Parus ater	Coal Tit
Parus major	Great Tit
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch



Certhia familiaris  
 Passer domesticus  
 Fringilla coelebs  
 Carduelis chloris  
 Carduelis carduelis  
 Carduelis spinus  
 Carduelis cannabina  
 Carduelis flammea  
 Pyrrhula pyrrhula  
 Emberiza citriella

Treecreeper  
 House Sparrow  
 Chaffinch  
 Greenfinch  
 Goldfinch  
 Siskin  
 Linnet  
 Redpoll  
 Bullfinch  
 Yellowhammer

# APPENDIX 9

## MAMMALS OF LORDSWOOD

Meles meles  
 Clethrionomys glareolus  
 Sorex araneus  
 Vulpes vulpes  
 Sciurus carolinensis  
 Talpa europaea  
 Nyctolus noctula  
 Pipistrellus pipistrellus  
 Oryctolagus caniculus  
 Capreolus caproea  
 Apodemus sylvaticus

Badger  
 Bank Vole  
 Common Shrew  
 Fox  
 Grey Squirrel  
 Mole  
 Noctule Bat  
 Pipistrelle Bat  
 Rabbit  
 Roe Deer  
 Wood Mouse